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ship to be hoped for in President Roosevelt's administration is to lead the way towards the pacification of nations, through the constitution of a universal tribunal of arbitration, to which such nations can look for an impartial and intelligent judgment upon the differences that may from time to time arise between them. While the total abolition of war may, under present conditions of thought, be still a distant dream, yet this Republic should exert its ever-increasing influence to narrow the occasions and therefore the justification of armed conflict. To the great work of the permanent pacification of humanity no nation can make a greater contribution than ours, and no previous President ever had a greater opportunity for such permanent service to mankind than the present President of the United States."

### Brevities.

. . . The official stenographic report of the Thirteenth International Peace Congress held at Boston in October last is now practically completed. It makes a book (paper covers) of about 350 pages. Any one may obtain a copy of it from the office of the American Peace Society by sending a request for it and enclosing ten cents to cover postage and wrapping.

. . . A diplomatic conference was held at The Hague in December, under the presidency of the French Minister, Mr. Montrel, to consider the adoption of measures for the adaptation of the Geneva Red Cross Convention to maritime warfare. A convention was signed providing that in time of war hospital ships should be exempt, in the ports of the contracting parties, from all duties imposed upon other ships. The convention is open to the powers which were not represented in the conference, if they wish to adhere.

. . . Since our last issue we have received information of the signing of arbitration treaties between Switzerland and France, and Switzerland and Norway and Sweden. This carries the number of treaties signed up to twenty-eight.

. . . On Sunday afternoon, January 27, Edwin D. Mead delivered an address on "The Higher Patriotism" in the People's Pulpit, Milwaukee. This was one of a series of addresses on vital questions of the day which Rev. Thomas Edward Barr, the pastor, is having given before his congregation. The first of these addresses for the year was given by B. F. Trueblood on the 4th of December and the second by Lucia Ames Mead on the 15th of January. Both dealt with the cause of peace.

. . . At the annual meeting and banquet of the Boston Association of the Alumni of Amherst College, held in Boston January 30, and presided over by Mr. Alden P. White of Salem, the subject of "International Arbitration; the Possibilities of Academic Influence toward this Ideal," was discussed. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Boston Association of the Amherst Alumni met in annual meeting, nearly three hundred strong, urge upon the Senate the propriety of immediate ratification of the pending treaties of arbitration.

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be sent to each of the Senators of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

. . . The arbitrators in the claim of the Reid-Newfoundland Company against the Newfoundland government for \$3,488,898, for expropriating the colonial telegraph system which the Reid Company had leased for fifty years, have just awarded the Reids \$1,503,100, with three per cent. interest since October, 1903, making a total of \$1,563,244, payable in cash before June 15. Each side bears its own costs, about \$50,000.

. . . The Hay-Bond Newfoundland reciprocity treaty was favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations on the 4th inst. It is believed that it will pass the Senate.

. . . The Lombard Peace Union at Milan, Italy, has issued its *Almanacco Illustrato* for 1905. It is full of interesting peace articles in Italian by leading Italian peace workers and has a wide circulation throughout the entire peninsula.

. . . A similar Peace Almanac for 1905, in French, has also been published by the *Association de La Paix par le Droit*, at 8 rue Garancière, Paris. It has a preface by Mr. d'Estournelles de Constant and articles by Frederic Passy, Theodore Ruysen and other prominent French workers.

. . . The pecuniary claims treaty drawn at the last Pan-American Congress has been ratified by the governments of six of the American republics.

### THE FIELD OF HONOR.

Soldier and statesman fall no more  
Like Hamilton, slain in his pride;  
No sailor hero seeks the shore  
To die as great Decatur died;  
For honor's code of murderous lust  
Lies buried 'neath dishonor's dust.

Now in the dark east waits the day  
Long prophesied, prayed, yearned for still,  
When angered nations shall obey  
God's law for men — thou shalt not kill.  
Then all the codes of blood shall cease,  
And fields of honor smile with peace.

— M. A. DeWolfe Howe.

### War's Song.

BY ALICE B. TWEEDY.

Resound, ye clarion trumpets! Louder and louder blow!  
Blow the news of war in every ear, to beat the drum and go;  
Why do we loiter here to-day, a set of womanish fools?  
Away with the leash of reason; 'tis the thong of force that rules!

Avenge our country's blood! Let us make her river a sea!  
In a gory flood engulf it to swell the tide of the free.  
Laggards and cowards all, why sit ye at home and wait?  
Judgment and justice are weakness, of white-livered Peace the bait.

Are there no men left in these last days to bravely do or dare?  
To snatch up the glove or refuse the badge of dishonor to wear?  
Weaklings that prate of patience when replies should be shot  
and shell!

To the winds with civilization, unloose the bloodhounds of  
hell!

We hear the alarm of the drum, we taste the scent of the fray,  
And ages of evolution cannot keep the brute at bay;  
Forge engines of foul destruction, to torture, mangle and kill,  
From low-browed black or alien, of blood we will have our fill.

Let us rule dependent races, the privilege is ours;  
With African and Indian we've proved our latent powers;  
They cry to us for tutelage — to us who are freemen all,  
Whom neither passion nor party can hold as slaves in thrall.

Armed with a sense of mightiness to conquer all the earth,  
We will war upon a coward brood wherever it has birth;  
Why should we halt at oceans? There are lands beyond the  
sea

Rich with untold concessions to reward each victory.

### Thy Kingdom Come.

BY EMMA PLAYTER SEABURY.

Oh, when will bells ring out the glorious chime  
Of "peace, goodwill," in spite of gold and pelf,  
And angels usher in the Christmas time,  
When love for others has supplanted self?

When Mammon cannot crush by brutal greed,  
When Christ is in His church, revived again,  
When right is might, and angels chant the creed  
Of love and peace and justice to all men?

### The Abiding Kingdom and the Means by which it is to be Promoted.

BY REV. JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.

*A Paper read at the Annual Meeting of the American Board at  
Grinnell, Ia., October 11, 1904.*

In secular history men have always associated the idea of conquest with the use of force. We commonly speak of the victorious nations as the strong nations. It has been the general belief that physical energy is all that is required for national supremacy. Whenever a weaker nation or people has been overcome or crushed by superior physical force, it has been thought to be conquered. This belief is not confined to the periods of ancient history, but forms a large part of our thinking to-day. We count national strength by the exhibit a nation can make of ability to mobilize and employ physical force. In the language of the day, a nation is conquered when it is compelled to yield its national independence. This is the standard of brutes dealing with brutes, which is commonly accepted as the standard for men dealing with men.

The events of the last five years, and especially of the last few months, which have so vividly exhibited to the world the display of national force in an attempt to secure supremacy, compel sober consideration of this subject upon the part of those who believe in the final success of the kingdom of Jesus Christ, and especially of an organization like this, which is committed to the effort to make that kingdom speedily triumphant. If victory over men is won by force, then we make a mistake in not propagating missions with armies and navies; if, on the other hand, it is not won by physical force, then national conquests are not genuine victories. The law of the conquest of animals is not the law of the conquest of men.

For the best understanding of our theme, we need to be more explicit and concrete. We will therefore consider and illustrate this part of the subject under the declarations that:

I. *Physical force does not conquer the spirit of men and so does not conquer men. This statement is confirmed by two potent facts.*

1. It is historically true that no race or people has been conquered by force alone.

The children of Israel were never conquered by the Egyptian kings; oppressed, enslaved, crushed by the heavy hand of Egyptian bondage, they were, after many generations, as unconquered as when they came later into their inheritance in the promised land. Alexander and Darius the Great actually conquered nothing, any more than the sea is conquered when the force of attraction drives back its tides, or the sun is conquered when the clouds shut away its rays from the earth. Napoleon gained no permanent victory over men. He intimidated them by the rapidity and force of his blows, and crushed them by the onward march of his brutal tread, but not a genuine victory marked his entire career. The Jews are not a conquered people. For eighty generations crushed and scattered by the superior strength of every nation with which they have had to deal, they are politically as helpless as slaves. But by this long period of race oppression and even persecution, the Jews are not conquered in spirit or subdued in their pride of race. They submit to the power of physical force, but yield nothing of that which identifies their racial existence. Armenia and Syria are not conquered by Turkey; and while Poland bows under the iron hand of Russia, the true Poland is unmastered. South Africa recognizes England as superior in war, while India yields in silence to the power of the Emperor-King; yet the Boer in his inner life is unaltered by the conflict, and the Mohammedans and Hindus of India are as unshaped and unmoved by the white race from beyond the seas as are the eternal heights of their own ice-bound Himalayas. The Philippines, while forcibly under the government of our own country, are not and cannot be changed by our military or civil power; and in the conflict that is now waging between Japan and Russia, neither nation can be conquered by the armies of the other. The Japanese under Russian military control would be Japanese, with every race instinct and characteristic alert, and Russia swayed by Japan would not make the Russian less a Slav.

2. The sway of physical force over an unwilling people has always been temporary.

Whenever and wherever a nation has relied upon physical force alone, it has seen its power waver and ultimately disappear. Some of the illustrations already given are to the point. History would seem to demonstrate that men and races cannot be permanently directed and controlled by force, as brutes are mastered and made to obey. The human intelligence, the love of liberty, the dominating power of religious beliefs and practices, and a hundred other characteristics of humanity, combine to loosen the grasp of the would-be conqueror. The savages of the north overran and subdued the civilization of southern Europe, yet after a time brute force gave way and civilization and religion triumphed. The Normans thought they had crushed forever the Anglo-Saxons